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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

The Siege of Paris!

THE GATES OF THE CITY To be Closed To-day!

GREAT WAR PREPARATION Throughout all France!

PART OF BAZAINE'S ARMY Escapes from Metz!

PRUSSIANS AT SEDAN PREPARE for a Siege!

GERMANS 40,000 STRONG Now Before Paris!

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE STILL IN PROGRESS!

THE ROMAN QUESTION! Orleanists Intriguing!

Great Interest Felt IN NEWS FROM ITALY.

A Great Demonstration IN LONDON.

PREPARING IN LONDON For the French Republic.

SPAIN AND REPUBLICANISM.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

WHEREABOUTS OF GERMAN ARMIES.

LONDON, September 15.—Last night the Prussian right was occupying Carlepont, Tracy and Compeigne; the centre at Crecy and Meaux; the left is advancing by Aube.

A portion of the troops entered Nogent, Provins and Villiers.

Soissons is again summoned to surrender, but refuses.

ANXIETY FOR NEWS.

There is intense eagerness to hear from Paris and Rome. The news from the latter city is scarcely less interesting to Englishmen than that from Paris.

The blockade of Metz has been raised and vessels are now passing freely.

Steamers from England to France and Germany will resume service immediately.

A mail from Metz arrived this morning.

COMMUNICATION DESTROYED.

Communication between Paris and Lyons has been destroyed, the Prussians having cut the wires and the railroad at Montereau, sixteen miles southeast of Melun.

A sharp skirmish occurred there between German Uhlans and Franc-Tireurs. The former were driven off and order was restored.

Nothing has been received at Paris yesterday from the direction of Melun.

Railway service between Paris and Lyons is closed. All letters which can be remailed will be destroyed to-night.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Italian unity seems to be nearly accomplished. The departure of the people are almost entirely with Italy.

RUSSIAN CHURCH.

The Empress Eugenie, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, has left Hastings and gone to Fontaine, a favorite watering place in the county of Devon.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

The *Times* this morning is more sanguine of the prospects of peace through the mediation of the neutrals.

THE IMPERIAL PRISONER.

A dispatch from Cassel of the 15th says the Emperor spends his mornings with some of his officers walking in the park, and afternoons taking long excursions. His father attends over several miles in all directions. His guard consists of 1,000 men, and 300 mounted troopers and thirty-six guns.

THE IMPERIAL EXILES.

The Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial make constant excursions around Hastings. Carriages are hired and not employed.

FASHION JOURNALS SUPPRESSED.

The Paris fashion journals have suspended publication. Mourning is generally worn in Paris and Italy.

THE THOUSAND—RESPONSE TO GUNSBOAT.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Nota was handsomely all last night. The reply was cotton and at intervals. A summons to surrender was again refused.

PRINCE WAS VENDRA.

More French war steamers have been observed in the channel, passing eastward.

THIERS' MISSION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* occupies in the general opinion that Thiers is without official character.

PRUSSIANS CROSS GRAND MORNE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A special dispatch dated St. Denis, yesterday, says: The Prussians are approaching Paris in three columns. Accurate calculations place the number of the advance guard (Prussian forces) at 60,000. There is great agitation here and in the neighborhood of Paris.

THIERS RECEIVES NEW INSTRUCTIONS.

A dispatch of to-day gives the report that Thiers has received further instructions to treat for peace and hopes are entertained for a successful result.

SPANISH MINISTER RECALLED.

A Madrid dispatch of yesterday announces that the Council of Ministers decided to recall Olozaga from Paris for having exceeded his instructions.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

PRUSSIA DICTATES TERMS FOR ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF ROME—CONSULTATION WITH PARIS—INDIGNATION AT NAPOLEON—ATTACHES BY PRUSSIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The announcement that Prussia dictated the terms on which Italy enters Rome creates dismay. It is asked, "whose turn comes next?"

Mail communication with Paris is stopped, but the telegraphs are still working. The telegraph lines run under ground fifteen leagues from the city.

The occupation of Rome creates even more interest here than the struggle of Paris. The Protestant sentiment is intense.

The statement of the Frankfort correspondent of the London *Times* that Rome has completely bitterly disappointed the Roman clergy, Paris unable to prevent the entrance of the Prussians, another great indignation among the friends of France. It is said Napoleon paralyzed the action of the Romans, and should to the last to preserve the weakness of the defences of the Capitol.

The report of the atrocities by the Prussians at Bazilles is positively denied. A letter has been received from Duc de Frias Jumos, who was an eye witness, in which he says the Prussians pushed forward to the walls of Paris after having left nothing in the place on Sunday, except the wounded and a few women. Most of the National Guards were killed. The people sought refuge in the cellars and all the men, women and children were burned alive. The Bavarians driving back into the flames or shooting all those who tried to escape.

MARSHAL AND THE ROMAN QUESTION.

I have seen friends of Marshal who laugh at the statement that he will remain neutral in the Italian sentiment is not with the Pope in the Italian capital, and say that it can produce more for seeking to establish a Republic in Italy.

[Cable Special to the N. Y. World.]

GREAT DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON—HERBERT WARMLY SUPPORTED.

LONDON, September 15.—The Democratic demonstration on Monday next will be the most formidable ever held at London. The programme is full of grand processions, bands, &c. Mackney, Clerkenwell, Islington and all sections will be represented. Englishmen will march in a body to join the Italian and French Republicans at Trafalgar square and all proceed to the official residence of Gladstone and demand the recognition of the Republic.

Minister Washburne is disgusted with Secretary Fish. He told Jules Favre he had protested personally against useless measures and disapproved of the mere coldness of the American government in refusing to stop the vandals.

(Cable Special to N. Y. Herald.)

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE—WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVE STRASSBURG—PEACE EFFORTS BY ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 15.—The Prussian scouts had withdrawn from Nogent-sur-Seine yesterday before the people, but were reinforced four kilometers off and expected to return.

Sixty thousand women and children left Strasbourg on the 10th.

The *Gaulois* affirms that the British government has sent another letter to the King of Prussia, demanding peace, and asking upon what conditions Prussia would sign and where they will have peace concluded. No answer was received to this message, but the King asks what guarantee the Provisional government can offer, and whether the French people of the regular government to succeed the present would ratify a treaty of intervention.

THE SITUATION AT METZ.

There has been no fighting at Metz since the 2d, except two hours of bombardment on the 13th. German officers say the French reply is weak. The French are anxious to approach the Prussians in a friendly manner to get victuals and news. It is reported from a French source that the garrison must soon starve. Great destitution exists among the peasantry. Not a grain is left. The German wounded have but the poorest black bread in the ravaged districts. Help for the starving villagers will be necessary. An official appeal is being prepared for publication in England and America.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Electeur Libre* of Paris says negotiations, with the object of obtaining peace, have been going on between Jules Favre and Minister Washburne at Paris and Minister Bancroft at Berlin, but they have failed. The King of Prussia rejects American intervention and Bancroft says he can only remain a spectator of the struggle. Washburne, on communicating Bancroft's dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, added that he would place on record his protest against this impious war.

FROM FRANCE.

FROM PARIS YESTERDAY.

PARIS, September 15.—Prussian dragoons have appeared at Nagent-sur-Marne, Colinas, Cressigny, Volges, Nonteuil, Plessy, and Lindan, small towns to the East, North East and South East of Paris.

General Trochu, in an order of the day, says: Seventy thousand men on the ramparts may by persevering effort save the city. The city is unapproachable, if its defenders are properly armed.

The Councilors of State have temporarily suspended their authority.

All foreign representatives are still in Paris. The Prussians are still swarming around Nancy.

The *Gaulois* has reason to predict happy results from the peace negotiations now pending.

GARIBALDI WILL COMMAND A LEGION.

MARSEILLES, September 15.—It is said that Garibaldi shortly leaves for Lyons to take command of an Italian legion to fight against the Germans.

FROM STRASBURG—THIRD PARALLEL COMPLETED—FRENCH BIELESSEN RESCUED.

MUNDELHEIM, Baden, Saturday, Sept. 15. The besiegers completed the third parallel before Strasburg on Wednesday, and for the past forty-eight hours a battery has maintained a constant fire with telling effect.

The Republic has been proclaimed in Strasburg.

A detachment of Gen. Keller's command dispersed a force of French riflemen near Colmar on Wednesday.

[Spec al to N. Y. Herald.]

PRUSSIANS AT SEDAN PREPARE FOR SIEGE BY BAZAINE'S ARMY FROM METZ.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The following special dispatch has been received here:

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 15, 4 P. M.—Sedan has been blockaded by 40,000 men. Many are arrested and the population expelled. The Prussians apprehend the approach of Bazaine's army, reported to have escaped from Metz, and even said to have reached Carignan.

PROBABLE RESTORATION OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—In diplomatic circles the firm belief prevails that

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN,
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
D. N. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROBB, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER,
J. G. WERT, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

Bonds at Frankfort 93¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 52@52½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 114@114¼.

The Chicago *Times* says: "The German rush to arms when Bismarck signals with his finger, as swine rush to the slaughter house." This comparison of a German to a hog is, we suppose, an illustration of that Democratic "sympathy" the *World* has been prating about.

A telegram from Marseilles asserts that Garibaldi will shortly leave for Lyons to take command of an Italian legion, to fight against the Germans. We have not the slightest belief in the truth of any such rumor, but suppose it is one of those army inventions that raise without even a conceivable origin.

Our telegrams to-day disclose nothing positive not already known to our readers. The Prussian army is drawing close to Paris. Its right is at Campaigne, distant about sixty-three miles from Paris, while its centre is at Meaux, some twenty-eight miles from the capital. The left of the Prussian army is advancing by Aube.

From Berlin we learn that Prussia would have recognized the Provisional government of Paris, if the exactions proposed by the Prussians had been assented to. This, however, is in flat contradiction to the repeated assertions of King William that he would only treat with the Imperial government or its representatives. A telegram from London dated Sept. 15 asserts that Prussia proposes first to occupy Paris, and then to summon the *Regency, Senate* and *Corps Legislatif*, who must appoint commissioners to arrange any treaty. This does not look much like recognizing the French Republic.

Senator Lowry having retired from the contest in the Erie District, the Hon. G. W. Scofield has a clear field with his Democratic opponent. It has at no time seemed probable to us that any complication could exist to endanger his election. The Republican majority in his district was too great to be shaken by the threatened dissaffection, and he has been too faithful a Representative and is far too able a man to be dropped for any trivial cause. Mr. Scofield is one of the most able and really serviceable men in the present Congress, and his constituents do well for themselves and the county by keeping him there.—*Commercial*.

True it has been ever with the pets of the *Commercial*. If any sheet in the State of Pennsylvania can be charged with urging on Lowry to those acts that have convicted him from the Republican party, that sheet is the *Commercial*. Having by its advice, support and assistance dishonored him in the eyes of sound Republicans it has not the least hesitation in casting him aside for one more likely to succeed. It plays almost the same game with Mr. Bronst. After putting his name for weeks at the head of *its* ticket, as soon as it finds there is not the least hope of his election, it enters into an earnest commendation of McJunkin. Major Frew will probably be its next victim, and one by one it will cast them off utterly regardless of the fact that it has by its misrepresentations been inducing, persuading, begging and hectoring them into compliance with its agonized wishes to allow their names to remain, so that it might be a leader for a little while. Politically it is not reliable now, and never was, and never will be, just so long as it continues to be infected with its present insanity of being something great and fit to lead a party.

In reading over the *Sunday World*, a new enterprise of the Democracy, we came across a notice of the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, a sort of biographical sketch, in which it stated that James H. was a very good and a very bright boy at school; that he got his lessons well, and that it was remarked by the multitude of observers who take such notice of children that in personal appearance he very much resembled Shakespeare! There was the lofty brow, the intellectual cast of features, the effeminate appearance, and everything to indicate that the sweet bard of Avon had been personally reproduced in this darling little duck.

Alas! How ruthlessly the dreams and illusions of youth are dispelled! The happy, happy hours of childhood, how soon they pass away, so to speak. This brilliant promise of Hopkins' young days, which marked him as the dramatic genius of the future, and made the admirers of the lad hope that America should have a "divine James," as England has in Shakspeare a "divine William," has been dashed to the ground, and the boy of whom so much was expected, turns out in his mature days, a lawyer after the style of Conversation Kenge, of the firm of Kenge & Carboy, and a Democratic candidate for Congress.

Looking back to the bright promise of his youth, thus unkindly brought to light by the *Sunday World*, and comparing it with his present position, Hopkins might exclaim, in the language of one of the comets of Shakspeare, (whom he so much resembled in his adolescence):

"My nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand:
Pity me, then, and wish I were renewed."

And don't we! Do we not thus prompted by the unearthed reminiscences of the new Democratic organ, wish that he were renewed in the early promise of his youth, and that we could boast of having a Shakspeare among us! But, alas! it cannot be. That bright vision was but for a season, and none were favored with a view of it but the happy witnesses of his schoolboy days. Luckily for us, the school he went to was not in this county, so that we are saved from the pain of being disillusioned, and those before whom flitted the face of Shakspear *redivious* do not have to vote for him as a Democratic candidate for Congress. Thus both they and we are saved this step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and the matter-of-fact men of to-day will have to be left to the delusion that Conversation Kenge was always what he is now.

SAMPLE CARDS.

The National Democratic Committee have issued sample cards. They are about thirty inches square, and have pasted on them different samples of cloth, dress goods, carpets, spool thread, &c. Beneath each article is a statement of the foreign cost, duty, price in New York, and the price it could be bought for here if we had no protective Tariff.

The *World* presents one sample, that of spool cotton, and under its Democratic calculation shows, that we have to pay 8 to 10 cents for that which in England can be purchased for three. We will not enter into its estimates, but assuming them to be true, we inquire why stop at this particular spot. A few years ago Hood's "song of the shirt," was a living reality in our midst. Pale faced, invalid women, were, stitch by stitch, sewing their own shrouds for an early grave, while being remunerated with a few cents for making a shirt. We might make a glorious rejoicing over starvation and penury, and shout hosannas, that at that time we could get a shirt made by a pauper bearing a little semblance to flesh and blood, for the sum of twelve or fifteen cents. We might bewail the fact, that to-day, labor was better paid, and little children have a better chance of being raised free from that temptation, that accompanies never ending hunger. We might laud the hour, when the dead child of a seamstress, was lucky to secure a box and a pauper's grave. But we thank Heaven that those days and hours are passing away. We are willing to pay double for the price of one shirt, if it only keeps by a fair remuneration, bread in the mouth, and fuel on the hearth, of those who have made it.

Not so with the Democratic party. It comes forth with its sample card, to show how cheaply spool cotton may be purchased in England. There it stops, for it dare go no further. In order to get that cotton cheaply in our States, it would deprive us of protection. Thus far it would assume the free trade policy of England. Spool cotton, it shouts aloud, can be purchased in England for three cents; take away a protective tariff, and you can buy it here for four; what the free trade policy of England has done for that country it will do for us.

But what has that policy done for England. In the language of an English writer "it has already struck down the silk and ribbon trades of Macclesfield and Coventy, the iron trade districts, and also many minor branches of trade, *bringing to poverty and ruin millions of our population*. It is now undermining that magnificent industry, the cotton trade of this district, on which our position as a nation so largely depends."

What a fearful comment on the very article selected by the *World*. "Bringing poverty and ruin to millions of our people." The same writer asserts that "all are suffering alike from the effects of this ruinous system, and I am fully persuaded that if not quickly altered it will eventuate in one common ruin every commercial interest in the country."

Why does not the Democratic Committee append to its sample cards this testimony adduced against a free trade policy. Why not give us the information, out of whose pockets will come this reduction of seven cents on every spool? Why not tell us on their sample cards, how much flesh and blood the purchaser, at the reduced rate, will buy with his four cents? True, in England, it is unpaid English flesh and blood, English men, women and children, and English paupers, but introduce English free trade policy, and how soon will it be American men, women and children whose labors are unrequited.

We urge the Democratic Committee to place beneath every sample, the *home history* of every manufactured price. They have gone to the trouble of hunting the sample and finding its cost in the English market, let it add the wages of those who manufactured it. Let them answer the plain question if the wages of our laborers will not be reduced to a level with the unpaid labor in England, just so soon as spool cotton is lowered to one-third its present price. Let all these facts be on their sample cards, so that the people may appreciate its arguements and then we are willing to leave it to the people.

ANOTHER CHARGE NAILED.

It is idle to pay any attention to what the *Commercial* asserts. It is not a common scold but much worse, a common traducer and falsifier. Its conductors have studied the art of misrepresentation and deserve place at the head of the class of those who deal little in truth. There is very little talent and much less conscience required to attain proficiency in the art of misrepresenting honest men, and hence the *Commercial* making a specialty of that branch of journalism, excels, and should, if it does not, excite admiration on that score. Its last shameless attempt in this direction was made yesterday, when in an ingeniously conceived article it traveled a great distance into empty language to give its readers the impression that Maj. Errett, the United States Assessor of this District, had bought his way into the place. Those who know Maj. Errett knew the insinuation was false and unjust; those who knew the character of the *Commercial* were sure that the general, not specific, charge implied was wholly devoid of truth. But we have no idea of entering into any defense of Maj. Errett in the premises, for he is amply able to take care of himself, and his simple word of affirmation or denial goes a great distance in this community where he is so universally known as a man of strict integrity and honor. He effectually disposes of the *Commercial's* idle and unwarranted charge in the sub joined cards:

To the Editors of the Gazette:
The following appears in the *Commercial* of Thursday:

People hereabouts know that Russell Errett is Assessor of Internal Revenue in this District. Not many may know just how he obtained the appointment. There were two applicants—Felix C. Negley, General Negley's cousin, and Errett. The practice in Washington is to appoint whoever receives the endorsement of the Congressman of the District. It is in some respects a pernicious practice, which Gen. Grant of late has to a considerable extent disregarded. Felix received the endorsement of the General, or the General signified his intention to give it, though Errett, who was the "set up" applicant, counted confidently on having it. When this became known there was a row in the camp, and Errett, who was in the Senate at Harrisburg, was telegraphed to "come on." He started immediately, accompanied by Sam. Barr, "Don" Cameron and others of that ilk. A prudent friend of Errett met the party at the Washington depot, and counseled that a meeting between Errett and General Negley should be prevented, lest the irracible temper for which both gentlemen are somewhat noted, should spoil all. The friend's advice was that while Errett kept out of the way, Gen. Negley should be waited on by Barr, or "Don," or perhaps Mackey, or all three, by whom things should be "fixed up." This programme was observed. The General was found to be stubbornly for Felix, who, having assisted him in meeting the expenses of the late political contest, was entitled to the office of Assessor. Besides, he was as qualified for the position as Errett. How much money had Felix advanced? Between two and three thousand dollars. The thing was talked over in a practical way from this standpoint. The next day, or perhaps the day after, General Negley and Errett met, good as a pie, and General Negley's endorsement was given to Errett's application. Felix withdrawing, "unwilling to embarrass the General." Probably no money was paid or check given. Probably General Negley, on a second thought, was convinced how unreasonable it was to insist upon the appointment of Felix, and probably Felix, too, became convinced that it was wrong to "embarrass the General." At any rate, Errett, having obtained General Negley's indorsement, received the appointment.

There is scarcely a word of truth in this whole statement, and all its inuendoes and suggestions are false. I did not start from Harrisburg "accompanied by Sam. Barr, 'Don' Cameron and others of that ilk." No one accompanied me, and "Don" Cameron was not to my knowledge within a hundred miles of Washington at the time of my visit; no one met me at the depot; no one counseled that a meeting between Gen. Negley and myself should be prevented; no one advised that I should be kept out of the way, nor that "Gen. Negley should be waited on by Barr, or 'Don,' or perhaps Mackey, or all three, by whom things should be fixed up." No such programme was observed; no such interview took place. No conversation ever occurred as to "how much money Felix had advanced," and the whole story, from beginning to end, is as baseless as the fabric of a vision.

As this story, somewhat different in details, has been circulated verbally, very industriously, I desire to say that no converstion ever took place between Gen. Negley or Felix C. Negley and myself, at Washington City or elsewhere, nor between them or either of them and any one else and me, relative to advances made by the latter to the former to pay the expenses of the election; that I never was asked, as the condition of my appointment, by them or either of them, or by any one for them, to reimburse one or the other for that outlay; that no suggestion was ever made to me, to that end, by any one else for them or either of them; that I never paid Gen. Negley or Felix C. Negley, any sum whatever, either as the condition of my appointment or otherwise, nor to any person for them or either of them, nor did I ever promise to pay them or either of them, or any one else for them, either personally or through others, nor did I ever authorize any one else to pay or promise to pay. My appointment did not cost me a cent beyond the ordinary traveling expenses of one visit to Washington, and I give to all reports in circulation to the contrary a positive and emphatic contradiction

Russell Errett.

I have read the foregoing denial of Mr. Errett, and concur with him in giving to the statements of the *Commercial* referred to by him, a decided and positive contradiction. At some future time I may enter more into the details of this subject, should these unjust and unjustifiable attacks upon me be continued, but for the present I content myself with stamping the statements of the *Commercial* and the kindred reports in circulation, as false and unfounded. Jas. S. Negley.

The Metropolitan Underworld.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, under date of August 28, as follows: "You know the stage traps in pantomime time, upon which the guards of The Depraved Demon of Dumbledowndery' come up, armed cap-à-pie, thirsting for the abduction of maidens and the blood of the innocent. You have seen, too, mysterious men clad as divers or colliers, in huge stiff boots and blue jerseys, emerge from the London pavements, white-faced and mephitic, and have said to yourself placidly, 'sewers.' Combine these experiences as Count Smortorek did 'Chinese' and 'metaphysics,' and you will arrive at something far more practical than he. What think you of the enemy entering a modern city by its subterranean ways; and at a given signal appearing above ground? The chance of the Prussians attempting this in Paris is actually being canvassed, and the few people who have been at the pains to ascertain for themselves, and by nauseous personal experience, what the sewers of a well-drained capital are like, what it is to walk in them and to follow their courses, will admit the possibility of a vast force finding its way below ground to any portion of a city. For example, every street in the city of London has its hidden counterpart below. The sewer map of the engineer to the corporation, Mr. Hayward, is as complete in its general outlines as a map of the city itself, and beneath all the larger thoroughfares men can walk erect, and in many of them three or four abreast. The subterranean works of Paris are more wonderful still, and are admitted to surpass those of ancient Rome. From the suburb of Asnieres to the Place de la Concorde an enormous subway runs, which is sixteen feet and a half high, eighteen feet broad, and more than three miles long. Besides this are below the city three spacious galleries running on each side of the Seine, the whole being provided with air-traps at regular intervals, and lighted with oil lamps. Descend into either of these, and you find them to be as well built as those beneath the city of London, and with facilities for cleansing them which are extremely suggestive of their value for strategical purposes. The subterranean drains, or galleries, are furnished with iron tramways, along which small carts run, which are pushed by three men and furnished with a drop-plank, which fits exactly into the drain, and pushes the mud before as it advances. On the turbid waters of the great collector between Asnieres and the Place de la Concorde, a good-sized boat is navigated, and the wildest stories are abroad respecting its possible uses to the enemy. Most of these may be dismissed as idle, but I am in a position to affirm that a careful inspection of these subterranean works has been made, and that Paris is preparing itself, down even to the waters under the earth, for the possible reception of its foe. If gunpowder will blow up iron traps, water will spoil gunpowder, and the sanitary rite known as flushing the sewers would effectually dispose of an intruding force. The catacombs, again, into which seventy different staircases lead, and which extend not merely under the Faubourgs St. Germain, St. Jacques and St. Marcel, but under such important buildings as the Palace of Luxemburg and the Pantheon, have had more attention paid them within the last two days than has been the case for years. Their uses under contingencies, which it is inexpedient to name, their size and value as repositories, are all canvassed eagerly, and nothing shows more plainly the anticipations of the people of Paris than the keen interest they display in such topics as these.

Caught a Tartar.

In New Orleans, recently, Joseph Becker, a confidence man, discovered that six of bullets would take ace of sharp, after the following manner: It seems that Mr. H. C. Dowd, a rural gent on his way up the river, made his acquaintance on the levee. The usual pleasantry coincident to their journeying in the same direction, it is said, was at once broached by the facetious Joseph, and at the same time, it appears, mentioned, as a witty *en passant*, that he was the owner of a considerable amount of freight on board the boat on which they were to take passage. While the acquaintance was warming into friendship a humorous friend of Mr. Becker stepped up to collect a bill. Mr. B. had unfortunately left his money in the hotel. The business man was obdurate. He insisted that the money must be paid or the freight would at once be brought back to the shore. He at length, after much persuasion, consented to take part of the money on account, and Mr. Dowd, being appealed to, loaned the perplexed Becker $98 dollars in gold. Becker, after wandering through the city with his new found friend, and attempting to get away on various pretexts, at length bolted. Mr. Dowd quietly drew a revolver. A full hand happened to be good, and Mr. Becker philosophically threw down the cards. Becker was arrested, and by a singular accident the money appeared almost simultaneously.

The Dutch Government has laid a project of law before the Chambers, introducing an income tax on all revennues above £88 in smaller and £50 in larger towns The amount levied is to be fixed annually. For 1870 it is to be ½ per cent. on all incomes exceeding the above mentioned sums. On the other hand, all professional and trade licenses will be done away with. These latter produced in 1869 about £290,000 of the £6,300,000, the amount of all the taxes.

Sketch of the Papal Territory.

After a rule extending over a period of more than eleven hundred years, the day seems at hand when the Pope shall cease to exercise temporal power, and when Rome shall once more become the capital of Italy. Ten years ago the greater part of the Papal Territory revolted and was annexed to the Government of Victor Emmanuel. In 1859 the Pope's temporalities covered 15,289 square miles of territory, containing a population of 3,124,668 The revolt of 1860 took away everything but the civil divisions of Rome and Comarca, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone—the whole containing 4,599 square miles and a population of 692,163. Geographically the States of the Church are bounded on the north by Tuscany, on the east by Umbria and Naples, on the south by Naples, and on the southwest by the Mediterranean Sea. Their greatest extent from north to south is about 120 miles, with a breadth varying from eighteen to fifty miles. The coast line measures about 160 miles, and is in nearly all places low and often marshy. Although it is broken by numerous bays, nearly all are so small and shallow that they are totally unfit for harbor purposes. Civita Vecchia is the single exception, and even that place possesses but few natural advantages as a commercial seaport. It has been, however, since 1860, the only seaport held by the Pope, and has served as the principal means of entrance and exit to and from Rome.

Civita Vecchia is situated on the Mediterranean, some thirty-eight miles northwest of Rome, and contains a population of 7,000 souls. It is surrounded by walls, i is well built and contains numerous convents, churches and hospitals, an arsenal, building docks, a theatre and convict establishment. The Emperor Trajan built the Port. The harbor is formed by two large moles, and outside is a breakwater which protects the shipping from heavy seas, brought in by western gales. For many years Civita Vecchia has been a free port and at one time carried on an extensive trade. Since the dismemberment of the Papal territory, however, its commerce has been declining, and at the present time its business is comparatively small. Nevertheless, the town has regular communication with Marseilles, Goena, Leghorn, Naples, Greece, Egypt and Turkey. A railroad connects it with Rome.

The physical aspect of the States of the Church is mountainous, save on the sea coast, where it is flat and marshy. The principal river is the Tiber, which rises in Tuscany, and pursues a tortuous course east and southeast to within twenty-five miles of Rome, when it flows mostly south-southwest to the Mediterranean. In consequence of the difficulty of distinguishing the land from the sea the mouth of the Tiber is dangerous to approach, and the danger is increased by the prevalence of thick fogs during the greater part of the year.

As a general rule the soil of the country is possessed of great natural fertility, and with ordinary care, produces large crops. It is doubtful, however, if there is any other part of Christian Europe where cultivation is more primitive than here. The principal productions are grapes, olives, silk, rice, tobacco, coriander, anise seeds, manna, sugar cane, indigo and cotton. Live stock is abundant, goats and sheep being in large numbers. They are valued principally for their milk, from which large quantities of cheese are made. In addition to these productions there are several manufactories of silk, woolens and hosiery, perfumery, jewelry, mosaics, &c., but none of them can be said to flourish. One great drawback to industry in the Roman States is the want of good roads. There is but one short railroad, and the ordinary highways are in very bad condition. Communication across the Appenines is exceedingly difficult, and is carried on mainly by mules. The present Pontiff has several times exerted himself to carry out plans of improvement, but has never succeeded in doing anything, principally because of his want of funds, and partly from the political agitations which have repelled capital from seeking investments in this part of Italy.

Of Rome it is unnecessary to say anything. There is hardly a child in the United States ignorant of the history of this most famous city in the world. It would be well here, however, to correct a false impression which is current with many persons, and some well informed ones among them. In Rome and throughout the Roman territory facilities for education abound to a greater extent than in any other part of the Continent, excepting France and Germany. At the last census the ratio of educated persons in Rome was estimated at one to six of the whole population, which is a better exhibit than in England, where the ratio is as one to eight and a half. There are several universities and numerous other schools in the territory, at most of which education is free.

Should the States of the Church be annexed to Italy, the oldest government in Europe will be swept out of existence. During the reign of the Emperor Constantine the Catholic Church began acquiring property in Rome. In 726 the Popes possessed considerable power and influence. Elected by the popular vote, they had endeared themselves to the people, who finally paid them that allegiance which had been extended to the Emperors. When, in 741, the Lombards laid siege to Rome, the Pontiff, Gregory III., sent an embassy to France imploring the aid of Charles Martel. Subsequently Pope Stephen II. obtained the aid of Pepin, who marched an army into Italy, defeated the Lombards and compelled ther King not only to abandon his design upon Rome, but also to cede to the Pope a great deal of territory, situated principally on the Adriatic. From this time the Popes became temporal sovereigns and their territorial possessions were greatly enlarged by Charlemagne, after his destruction of the Lombard monarchy. Ever since the Popes have been the rulers of Rome and a great part of Italy. Repeatedly driven from the city and despoiled of their temporalities, they have always succeeded in regaining possession after intervals of war. In 1860 the first what may be called peaceable spoilation took place, nearly all foreign Powers advising Pope Pius to acquiesce in the seizure of the greater part of his dominions. Napoleon III. recommended him to voluntarily give up everything but Rome. He indignantly rejected this advice, and responded to the violence of the Italian Government by excommunicating Victor Emmanuel. He is now, we suppose, powerless to resist what seems to be the inevitable result of the present European complications.

The Suez Canal as it Now Appears.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

The Wabash and Erie canal, 469 miles in length, occupies a space of 400,672,400 cubic feet, or more than half as much as the Suez canal. Take seven of the largest canals in the United States, and any two of them will represent an amount of labor as large as does the Suez canal. The difficulty with the Suez canal is found in the fact that it does not, and never will be done. Storms of sand and land-slides combine to defeat the object for which this avenue was constructed, and nothing but a perpetual dredging will keep it in a passable condition, making the work of keeping it clear of sand bars a constant repetition of the original work. But all this does not prevent it being a great success.

Now, all the through lines to India Australia and China pass through the canal, and since the Messagerie Imperial and Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Companies began to use it, the canal has been crowded with the shipping of all nations. It takes a steamer ten or twelve hours to pass through, provided no sailing vessel in tow hinders the passage, and is a much safer transit than can be found in the wide treacherous Red Sea beyond. The system of light, signals, pilotage and towage is now so complete that the navigation in the canal is as safe and convenient as the entrance into New York harbor, while the constant dredging and excavating is every day improving the channel.

How much of a financial success it may be I cannot tell, as the number of men constantly employed exceeds one thousand, and the number of dredging machines over one hundred, which is a separate bill of expense from the tug boats, pilots, &c. But at two dollars a ton toll upon ships, and two dollars each upon passengers, there must be taken—now that it is crowded—at least $30,000 a day, beside the receipts for towage, pilots, supplies, wharfage, &c. As far as Egypt is concerned, it has been already of sufficient advantage to cover all expenses. The fresh water canal, which was built along the line of the larger to supply transportation and water for beast and man while at work, has already changed the face of the country for miles on either side of it. Before its construction the railroad to Suez was often blocked by sand, which, like the snow in New England, blew up in great drifts over the track, and sometimes stopped the passage of trains for weeks. But since the presence of fresh water has covered a strip of the desert with vegetation, the track of the railroad has been changed, and running along this canal is never troubled with sand drifts; and the amount of labor saved on the railroad would construct the canal in two years. Without an inhabitant ten years ago, this was a useless dismal waste. But to-day, towns and villages, thrifty and enterprising, stand at short intervals.

The Lavacca (Texas) *Commercial* of August 31st says: Captain Helm reports, of the Matagorda crimes, that the Lum gang had been dispersed and left the country. They had been killing cattle at the rate of one hundred per day, for their hides. He says he counted one thousand and fourteen dead carcasses, which had been killed for their hides. W. W. Lum, one of the gang, who is badly wounded, acknowledges to have assisted in killing three men, one of whom they robbed.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
FAIR AT IRON CITY PARK.
ALL PERSONS GOING TO THE FAIR
should stop at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.
FOR COLD, SPARKLING
SODA WATER, SODA WATER,
SODA WATER, SODA WATER,
SODA WATER SODA WATER.
At JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

A TAINTED ATMOSPHERE.

Malarious fevers are most prevalent in the fall. Heavy and unwholesome exhalations then arise from the earth, and the great disparity between the temperature of day and night predisposes the system, enfeebled by the summer heats, to epidemic diseases. The secretive organs, the liver especially, are apt, at this period of the year, to become inert and sluggish, and all the bodily powers require renovation. The best, indeed the only protection against the morbid influences of the season is a wholesome medicated stimulant. Preeminent among the restoratives of this class, and indeed foremost among the remedial and preventive medicines of modern times, stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its reputation is co extensive with the Western Hemisphere; it has been a standard article for twenty years; its sales (as may be ascertained by the revenue returns) are far larger than those of any other proprietary preparation on this continent; and the testimony in its favor embraces letters of approval from the most distinguished members of all the learned professions and from well known residents of almost every city in the Union. These are its credentials. To state what it is doing to prevent and assuage the sufferings of the human family would require more space than can be given to the subject here. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the weak and emaciated, the despanding, the broken down, find in its renovating and regulating properties a sure and immediate means of relief. It is a pure vegetable specific, at once safe and potent, and for which the whole materia medica affords no substitute.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economiser of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIA
FRIDAY AND
A
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Feder
At $1.50,
Embossed Cloth Skirts,
Worth $2.50.
At $2.50. All-Wool Square Shawls, worth $4.
At $3. All-Wool Double Shawls, worth $8.
At 18¾c., Domask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 15c., extra wide Linen Toweling.
At 6¼c., good Dark Calicos.
At 8½c., Fast Col'd Dark Calicos,
At 18¾c, Barred Shirting Flannels, a great bargain.
At 18¾c., all the best makes new style Delaines
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
New Dress Goods.
Tweeds, Cassimeres, Jeans,
Coatings, Cloakings, Waterproofs,
Plain and Barred Opera Flannels,
Quilts, Blankets, Sheetings,
Ticklings, Checks, Table Linens,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

1870.
The Latest Styles,
IN THE
LOWEST PRICES.
Plaids,
Dress Goods.
Shawls,
Suits,
Blankets,
Flannels,
A FULL AND COMPLETE
STOCK
NOW OPENING.
BELL
&
MOORHOUSE'S,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW GOODS
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.
MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
Orders Promptly Filled.
M'CORD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Furs.
BARR & KNAKE,
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Cottage Organs,
MELODEONS,
AND
Musical Goods Generally.
BISSELL'S BLOCK,
No. 12 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Agents for W. H. Bradbury, New York, Schomacker & Co's celebrated Philadelphia and American Pianos, Esty & Co's Cottage Organs and Melodeons.
Catalogues of price mailed on application.
DOUBLE BARREL
SHOT GUNS!
The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $9 50 to $150 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at
JAMES BOWN'S,
126 WOOD STREET.
RAZORS, SCISSORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF CUTLERY.
Ground and Repaired in the best manner. Also, STAMPS, BRANDS and CANCELLING BRANDS made and repaired at
JAMES BOWN'S, 126 Wood street.
APPLE PARERS.
LIGHTNING AND TURN TABLE
APPLE PARERS.
A full stock of either kind on hand, and will be sold at Manufacturer's prices by
JAMES BOWN, 126 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LTIES!
SATURDAY,
T
SEMPLE'S,
al Street, Allegheny City.
NEW GOODS.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
ALL COLORS IN
VELVETEENS.
Silk Velvets and Satins.
Gents' White and Colored Shirts.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Shirt Fronts, Collars and Cuffs.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
FALL TRADE.
SUGAR,
TEA,
COFFEE.
DILWORTH,
HARPER & CO.,
243 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,
Are ready to offer for the Fall trade a full assortment of
GROCERIES,
Including Smoking and Chewing
TOBACCOS,
ALL QUALITIES OF
Syrups, Molasses,
AND
SUGARS.
ALL GRADES OF
COFFEES AND TEAS.
A FULL STOCK OF
Pure Spices.
A variety of Soaps, Oils, Candles, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Twine, Cords, Brooms, &c. Also, Baking Powders, Sodas, Starches, and all the merchandise usually kept by
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Would Invite the Attention of
Milliners and Dealers
To Their Lines of
TRIMMING, BONNET,
AND
SASH RIBBONS,
Which have been Imported direct from Manufacturers. Also to their Assortment of
Bonnets, Velvets,
Black and Colored Satins.
Bow Ribbons,
Sashes and Sash Ribbons.
We are just receiving everything in
Millinery Goods,
Hats,
Flowers,
Feathers,
Plumes,
Crapes, Laces, &c.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture Highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CEMENT, COPE, PLUMB and HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Discount to the Trade.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
L. B. FULTON.....J. J. SUANN.
FULTON & M'CANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Fifth Avenue, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Brass, Iron and Lead Pipe, Steam Packing, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Pig and Sheet Lead, Block Tin Pipe, Copper Bottom Boilers, Steam and Water Gauges, Blowers and Exhausters, Steam and Water Regulating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEWING
MACHINES.

IN 1869 THE
SINGER
Manufacturing Co.
SOLD OVER THE

	MACHINES.
Leavitt Sewing Machine Co	86,010
Parham Sewing Machine Co	85,640
Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Co	85,442
Etna Sewing Machine Co	82,233
American Button Hole Co	78,980
Empire Sewing Machine Co	78,081
Florence Sewing Machine Co	72,129
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co	69,580
Weed Sewing Machine Co	67,094
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co	51,593
Two Howe Machine Companies	41,781
Wheeler & Wilson and Elliptic Companies combined	7,915

The above are the sworn returns (to which any one can have access) made to the receiver appointed by the owners of valuable Sewing Machine patents who license most of the Companies of lesser importance.
It is a well-known fact that the Singer Company has not had recourse to canvassers running from house to house to sell their machines, nor has it made anything like the efforts made by other Companies to effect that end.
Hence it follows that their Improved Family Machine must possess an extraordinary amount of merit to have achieved such remarkable success.
The Improved Singer Machine makes the lock stitch alike on both sides. It is the only machine having a self-adjusting tension which requires no change for all sizes of needles, thread or goods. It uses a straight needle, which is easily set and is much shorter than that of any other Machine.
It has the Fewest Parts.
Runs as Light as the Lightest.
Makes but Little Noise.
Requires no Adjustment.
Cannot Get Out of Order.
Requires Less than Half the Skill Required to Operate any other Machine.
Does not have to be Taken Apart to Oil and Clean it.
Its Work Does Not Require to be Assisted, and it will not Draw or Pucker the Finest or Flimsiest Goods.
Wooden Bobbins.
Heretofore persons using sewing machines have been more or less troubled by having to re-wind the under thread on the bobbins. The Improved Singer does away with this trouble by the use of Church's wooden bobbins, ready filled with a superior article of spool cotton, which can be had as cheap as though the operator bought the ordinary spools and rewound them. All persons are invited to call and examine the Singer before purchasing elsewhere.
There are no Canvassers for the Singer.
STRAW & MORTON,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au25:all

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 15, 1870.

Transactions to-day in our local money market indicate no change worthy of special mention. Strictly first class borrowers, double names, or approved collaterals, find little difficulty in getting loans at 6@10 per cent. Lower grade paper moves less easy at 11 per cent. for sixty days or four months rates.

There was a light business in bonds and stocks. Sales are reported of Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds at 89¾; Western Penna. R. R. 7's at 85; Pittsburgh & St. Louis (Panhandle) are entered at 89—last sale in our market 78. They are, for some unexplained reason, decidedly slow bonds to sell, either in this market or in Philadelphia. We may quote, from late sales, R. & M. National at 70@70½, Second National at 103½, Keystone Savings Bank at 92@94, Citizens National at 69, @69 was bid during the day for Citizens Insurance stock—last sale at $60. Insurance stocks do not seem to command the favor which they deserve. An average estimate of the amount of dividends paid during the past ten years by the above named companies will compare favorably, we are confident, with any bank in the city, and an average calculation for a series of years is the only fair test of merit. A little irregularity is confessed; but on average for ten years, of from 12@15 per cent. per annum upon the par values ought to establish a value beyond doubt or criticism. The decline in oil will weaken confidence somewhat in the stocks of that class. There is more inquiry for Columbia this week. Delmell also is quiet, though we have assurances from headquarters that share holders may expect another dividend in October.

Gold opened in New York this morning at 114¾. Our four P. M. dispatches report it 114.

Government bonds opened at a decline, with less activity, but fairly steady, and closed without any decided change.

Stocks started off well, and maintained their activity throughout the day, closing at the most substantial advance made during the week. The market looks bullish, and private dispatches report the street as full of "points" about to be made on favorite railway shares. Chicago & Northwestern, taking its yearly earnings as an estimate of value, looks high at 85¾, and yet its "point" is par; so its friends say. Milwaukee & St. Paul, on the other hand, looks cheap at 66 (to-day's sales) and yet large operators sells @9 day calls, at 66.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh, a month ago was quoted at 120—it was certainly going to be put up to 125. It is to-day quoted at 107½.

Last of all, Erie, Gould, Fisk & Co.'s Erie, is to have a revival The Jonah (Fish) is to be thrown overboard, and an honest management inaugurated, with Peter B. Sweeny, Tammany Toucher, as President. Redivivus Erie! The "point" is not mentioned. "Honest management" was all the street could credit at once.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	114½	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111½	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	111½	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	111½	111¾	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	109½	109¾	109¾
U. S. Currency 6s	114½	114¾	114¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 15, 1870.

Money is rather more active at 5@6 on call. Prime discounts 7@9 per cent. Foreign Exchange is in a depressed condition in consequence of free sales by Canadian banks. These bills are quoted at 9¾ for long sterling and 10¼ for sight. The regular asking rates of other banks is much higher.

Gold lower but closed steady; opened at 114¾, declined to 114¼, and closing at 114¾. Borrowing rates 5@6 to-day. Clearances $60,000,000. Exports $1,000,000.

Government bonds in consequence of the Treasury taking fewer millions, instead of one as advertised, at 4@4½ to-day. Coupons 6s, 1881, 114¾@114¾; 5-20s, 1865, 111¾@111¾; Central Pacific 6s, 1895, 87@87½; Currency 6s, 114¾@114¾; Union Pacific 1st mortgage 6s, 1896, 91@91½. Rates for Treasury bonds, 4½@5.

State securities quiet; Missouris, 89¾; old Tennessees, 67¾; new, 68; Virginias, 61; old North Carolinas, 41½; new, 39½.

Stocks more active and higher, closing very strong. Central of New Jersey, 97@97½; Western Union Telegraph, 80½@80¾; Quicksilver, 41½; Quicksilver preferred, 65; Cumberland preferred, 31½; Wabash, 52½@52¾; Wabash preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 97½@97¾; Illinois Central, 131½@131¾; Erie, 20½@20¾; Reading, 98½@98¾; Pittsburgh, 78@78½; Rock Island, 103½@103¾; Northwestern, 85½@85¾; Northwestern preferred, 91½@91¾; New York Central, 141½@141¾; Michigan Central, 116½@116¾; Lake Shore, 117½@117¾; Illinois Central, 131½@131¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 107½@107¾; Canton Company, 58½@59; Cumberland coal, 31½@32; Pacific Mail, 39½@39¾; Western Union Telegraph, 80½@80¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 19¾@20; preferred, 32½@33; Chicago & Rock Island, 107½@107¾; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 97½@97¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 85½@85¾; preferred, 91½@91¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 66@66½; preferred, 77½@78; Ohio & Mississippi, 30½@30¾; Terre Haute, 15@15½; preferred, 35@40; Atlantic & Great Western, 23½@23¾; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 29½@29¾; Adams Express, 68½@68¾; American Express, 57½@57¾; United States Express, 49@49½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 49½@49¾; Canton Company, 58½@59; Cumberland coal, 31½@32; Pacific Mail, 39½@39¾; Western Union Telegraph, 80½@80¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 19¾@20; preferred, 32½@33; Chicago & Rock Island, 107½@107¾; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 97½@97¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 85½@85¾; preferred, 91½@91¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 66@66½; preferred, 77½@78; Ohio & Mississippi, 30½@30¾; Terre Haute, 15@15½; preferred, 35@40; Atlantic & Great Western, 23½@23¾; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 29½@29¾; Adams Express, 68½@68¾; American Express, 57½@57¾; United States Express, 49@49½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 49½@49¾;

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 15—Evening.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Prime discounts 7@9 per cent. Foreign Exchange is in a depressed condition in consequence of free sales by Canadian banks. These bills are quoted at 9¾ for long sterling and 10¼ for sight. The regular asking rates of other banks is much higher.

Gold lower but closed steady; opened at 114¾, declined to 114¼, and closing at 114¾. Borrowing rates 5@6 to-day. Clearances $60,000,000. Exports $1,000,000.

Government bonds in consequence of the Treasury taking fewer millions, instead of one as advertised, at 4@4½ to-day. Coupons 6s, 1881, 114¾@114¾; 5-20s, 1865, 111¾@111¾; Central Pacific 6s, 1895, 87@87½; Currency 6s, 114¾@114¾; Union Pacific 1st mortgage 6s, 1896, 91@91½. Rates for Treasury bonds, 4½@5.

State securities quiet; Missouris, 89¾; old Tennessees, 67¾; new, 68; Virginias, 61; old North Carolinas, 41½; new, 39½.

Stocks more active and higher, closing very strong. Central of New Jersey, 97@97½; Western Union Telegraph, 80½@80¾; Quicksilver, 41½; Quicksilver preferred, 65; Cumberland preferred, 31½; Wabash, 52½@52¾; Wabash preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 97½@97¾; Illinois Central, 131½@131¾; Erie, 20½@20¾; Reading, 98½@98¾; Pittsburgh, 78@78½; Rock Island, 103½@103¾; Northwestern, 85½@85¾; Northwestern preferred, 91½@91¾; New York Central, 141½@141¾; Michigan Central, 116½@116¾; Lake Shore, 117½@117¾; Illinois Central, 131½@131¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 107½@107¾; Canton Company, 58½@59; Cumberland coal, 31½@32; Pacific Mail, 39½@39¾; Western Union Telegraph, 80½@80¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 19¾@20; preferred, 32½@33; Chicago & Rock Island, 107½@107¾; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 97½@97¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 85½@85¾; preferred, 91½@91¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 66@66½; preferred, 77½@78; Ohio & Mississippi, 30½@30¾; Terre Haute, 15@15½; preferred, 35@40; Atlantic & Great Western, 23½@23¾; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 29½@29¾; Adams Express, 68½@68¾; American Express, 57½@57¾; United States Express, 49@49½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 49½@49¾;

demand, fresh sell readily at 22, and if pressed might bring 23.

FLOUR—Is quiet and devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of special notice. We continue to quote Odd Wheat western flours at $6@7 per bbl for fair to choice brands. Rye flour dull at $5.35@5.

FRUITS—Peaches are selling readily at $3@4 per bushel, and plums at $3@4. Grapes dull at 5@6c per lb.

POTATOES—Is limited supply and fresh sell readily at 45 cts.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in wheat, not much offering and not much inquiry for it; the mills continue to pay $1.15@1.20 for red; $1.25@1.30 for mixed and $1.30@1.35 for white. Oats steady with a demand fully up to the supply and prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote round lots at 44@45, bbl'g and 48@50 selling. Shelled corn is as dull as ever and holders are just as anxious to realize, but there seems to be no demand for it. Ear corn is scarce and in demand and we can report small sales at 80@85—a round lot would hardly command these figures. Rye is quiet and in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally at $1@1.05. Barley in steady demand at $1.15 for spring and $1.20 for fall.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $12@14 for common to prime. Very little done in baled hay.

HONEY—Sales at 25@35 cts.

FISH—Sales at 7@8 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.18@1.20, and No. 2 at $1@1.05.

MILLFEED—Is scarce and in good demand, though unchanged. Bran 90@$1; seconds, $1@1.05; middlings $1.05@1.05. Oil Meal $36@37 per ton.

ONIONS—The demand is improving and the market firmer, with sales at $1@1.25 per bushel, as to grade.

POTATOES—There is an improved demand for sweets, and we can report regular sales at $4@5 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders 14@; Ribbed Sides 17@; Sugar Cured Hams 25@; Lard, 18@; Tierces and 17½ in buckets. Mess pork $25, and clear ribbed beef 26.

SAGE—Quoted at 35@40.

TALLOW—Rendered 10@12.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.30@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

POULTRY—Chickens are being sold by the coops at 30@35c per pair and ducks at 70@75.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is less active as farmers do not seem to want much at the prices; small sales at $3.50@3.75. Clover seed is inquired about considerably though nobody seems to want to buy and there is no establishing prices; it is generally conceded that the yield will be unusually large this year. Flax seed is still quoted at $2.15@2.20.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 15, 1870.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The most noticeable feature of the cattle trade this week was a very material falling off in the receipts, but the demand, also, appeared to have fallen off somewhat, and consequently the supply, notwithstanding it was considerably below that of last week, was, nevertheless, fully up to the demand. As has been the case all summer, and we might say for the year past, good cattle were scarce, the largest proportion of the offerings consisting of the common and medium grades, and while all kinds sold quicker than last week, the better grades were sought after and sold with less difficulty, and at relatively better prices. There seemed to be fewer buyers in attendance then last week, and it was fortunate for those who had cattle on sale this week that the run was light for there is no doubt if it had been otherwise that the market would have been a very hard one: this is evidenced from the fact that notwithstanding the diminished receipts, prices as compared with last week were no higher, and about the only difference was that sales were made quicker.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there was one bunch sold at 6cts, and another 8¼, and the rest were all sold below 6cts, the great majority being within the rang of 4¾@5cts—some inferior sold to 3¾@ 3¾, and 6cts. Fair to prime stock steers may quoted at 4¾@5¾, and prime to extra shipping steers at 7¼@8¼.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

Hazlewood & H for Oshler	19	19,320	5	15
" " same	20	20,000	5	00
" " same	24	19,350	5	00
Holmes L & Co for Thompson	65	54,080	4	80
" " Pond	65	54,080	4	80
McCullough to Prigg	100	107,200	6	00
Funk to Rottenstein	40	38,270	6	00

FRIDAY Sept. 9.

Holmes L & Co for Beasley	140	132,900	5	50
" " same	39	39,380	4	75
" " Martin	23	17,250	5	50
" " same	40	38,800	5	50
" " Stookey	39	38,770	5	25
" " Price & Co.	17	17,510	5	50
" " Martin	21	19,950	5	50
Smith for Cline	19	19,450		
Campbell to Vootier & B	120	120,360	6	50

SATURDAY, Sept. 10.

Hedges & T for Stage	117	123,970	6	50

MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Holmes L & Co for Dowd	21	19,770		

TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

Holmes L & Co for Williams	14	16,800	7	00
" " Martin	19	18,050	5	00
Hedges & T for Jarret Bro	34	36,040	6	00
" " McCullough	63	67,970	5	40
Smith for Griffith	22	24,970		
Hazlew'd & H for Kurwin	27	30,000	6	00
" " McCoy & T	20	19,600	5	25
Moses to Bergen	17	17,000	5	00
Troutman to same	19	21,150	6	00

WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

Hedges & T for Reasor	8	7,420	4	60
" " Mehal	74	74,000	6	00
" " Rose	18	18,850	6	00
Hazlew'd & H for Kurwin	23	26,780	5	40
" " McCoy & T	24	24,000	5	00
" " Taylor	7	6,940	5	75
Holmes L & Co for Rollin	20	19,380	5	00
" " McFadden	24	23,760	5	00
" " Thompson	20	18,480	5	00
" " Pfeffer	30	29,040	6	00
" " York	24	23,760	5	00
" " Gray	34	40,370	7	05
Smith for Kohler & Co	22	24,200	5	25
Hedges & T for Bell	21	19,950	5	00
Daniels to Buckenstoe	19	17,480	5	25
Hanks to Oinus & Z	41	34,440	6	00
Harper to Evans	24	24,000	6	00
Holmes to Ryder	34	32,640	5	00
McAllister to Musser	1	1,070	4	00
Gault to John	1	1,000	4	00
Beaupre to Klemann & A	26	25,480	5	00
Auil & Myers to Yohn	22	17,600	5	75
Needy to Lamb	23	21,850	7	00
Hoffman to Duffy	18	14,760	6	00
Bailer to Lamb	19	17,100	6	00
Carey to Swarr	39	37,710	6	25
Hanks to Fritz	20	17,000	6	00
Marvin to Graff	40	36,000	6	00
Dunham to Baynes	11	11,660	5	75
Bender	1	1,000	4	00
Seedam to Kaufman	23	18,400	6	00
Canterline to Lamb	23	22,080	6	00
Shilling & W	7	6,860	5	00
Campbell to Lamb	17	16,660	7	00
Gordon to Auil	17	16,660	7	00
Gordon to McPillis	17	16,660	7	00
Canterline to Miller	21	18,900	6	00
" "	21	18,270	7	25
Hedges & T. for Gordon	19	17,100	6	00
" " Lewis	19	17,100	6	00
" " Miller	27	28,350	6	00
" " Post	17	16,660	7	00
" " Reed	17	16,660	7	00
" " Mulhall	23	23,460	6	00
" "	23	23,460	6	00
" " Green	23	23,460	6	00
" "	23	23,460	6	00
" " McCall	23	23,460	6	00
" "	23	23,460	6	00
Holmes L & Co. for Dowd	111	111,000	6	00
" " Holcomb	21	21,000	6	00
Hazlewood & H. for Marks	21	20,160	6	00
" " Kirwin	21	20,790	6	00
" " Wolfe	19	18,050	6	00
" " Kerwin	21	20,160	6	00
" " Marks	19	17,860	6	00

HOGS.

The hog market is decidedly bearish and shipping feel and talk bearish enough with Eastern markets reported lower, though there is no reason in regard to the future may be realized, but this, to say the least is doubtful. There was a good demand for hogs the past week, the slaughtering of which in this particular time point to lower prices the way is generally considered so long over due, some say that the receipts for the coming week, all of which tend to depress the market if prices are not considerably lower than last week, but there will be a good demand and we are greatly deceived. During the early part of the week Philadelphia hogs sold at $6@6½, but by Friday was over-supplied and prices fell off to $5.75@6. New York hogs quoted at 5¾@6¾ and Baltimore at 5¾@6¾.

SHEEP.

The sheep market has been sluggish this week notwithstanding the receipts were not large, and prices have fallen off $1 per head, while in regard to prices there is but little change. We quote good 60 to 85 lb averages at 4@4½; 70 to 75 lb averages at 4½@4¾, and common at 3¾@4. Prime 80 lb sheep, of which there was none on sale, would no doubt have brought 5 perhaps 5¼.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1870.

The oil market was again very quiet to-day and devoid of anything particularly new or really important. The feeling at the opening was rather stronger and there was some little business in crude at a slight advance, but there was a reaction in the after part of the day and the market closed but very little different from that of Wednesday evening. The dealings at New York were large, which indicates that considerable refined is wanted for export, and this accounts for the comparatively light stocks at the sea-board in the face of the continued large shipments from here and Cleveland.

CRUDE.

Sale early in the day of 300 spot at 10—later in the day this figure could not be realized; ere can also report 1,000 seller October at 9½; and 2,000 seller all year at 9¾. At close 9½@ bid for seller all year; buyer all year nominal at 9½@10.

REFINED.

Not single sale reported. We quote September 20th at 20¾; last half at 21½; October 20½; November and December 20. Buyer all year is said to have been offered at 20¾.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE.

D Bly & Co 76 bbls, account A Speech; F A Bates 150, account G D Angell; E S Goodwin 225, account J B Harbour; Kirkpatrick & Co 972, account B T Duncan; Fairview Oil Works 220, account A S Goodrich; Riverside Oil Works 220, account S W Young; Hopperiel Oil Works 222, account J S Goodrich; Tack & Bro 74, account L W Young; Standard Oil Work 0 bbls, account Parker & Bro.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Sawyer, Logan & Stockside, 198 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 251 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 202 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

S. W. Horne, 202 bbls. refined to Tack, Bro & Co., Phila.

Commercial O. W. 220 bbls refined to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Bentley, 220 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. G. Schoenvich, 192 bbls. refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Phillips & Co., Phila., 220 bbls ref oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 220 bbls refined to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Hedges & T. for Dowd ..... 2,289 bbls.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Cotton heavy and shade lower with sales of 1,200 bales at 19¼c for middling uplands. Flour firm but less active; receipts 16,107; sales of 11,800 bbls at $4.75@4.95 for superfine western and State; $5.10@5.20 for extra do; $5.25@5.60 for good to choice do; $5.80@6.10 for white wheat western extra; $5.10@6.10 for extra Ohio; $5.10@8.00 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour unchanged; sales of 600 bbls at $4.15@5.75. Corn meal quiet and steady. Whiskey lower; sales of 250 bbls at 89@97c, closing at 88¾c for prime. Wheat firm but less active; receipts 184,000 bush; sales of 170,000 bush at $1.05@1.10 for No. 2 spring; $1.10 for No. 2 Minnesota; $1.16 for No. 1 spring, $1.21@1.22 for new do; $1.28@1.30 for western red and amber western; $1.30@1.31 for new do; $1.40 for white western. Barley malt more active: sales of 265,000 bush at $1.27½@1.40 for Canada west and very choice State. Rye quiet and lower; sales of 8,000 bush at 75c for old western. Corn—receipts 38,888 bush. The market opened dull and closed a little firmer; sales of 69,000 bush at 83@84c for mixed western do; 82c do store; 86@86c for high mixed nearly yellow; 80c for white western; 87c for western yellow. Oats: receipts 61,732 bush. The market heavy; sales of 49,000 bush at 42@43c for western; 50@54c for Ohio. Hay in fair demand at 90@95 for shipping; $1.30@1.40 for retail lots. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar moderately active; sales of 1,000 hhds at 9@10c for Cuba; 9½@10c for Porto Rico, also sales of 300 boxes Havana at 11c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 8½@9¼c. Petroleum dull; 12½@12¾c for crude; 25¾c for refined, to arrive. Turpentine firm at 40@40½c. Pork more active and classes firm; sales of 1,400 bbls at $20.25; mess $22.50@24.00. Beef; prime firmer; sales of 100 bbls at $12.00@15.00 for prime mess; $16.00@19.00 for extra mess. Beef hams dull at 30@37c. Tierce beef quiet at $16.00@18.00. Cut meats dull at 10@10½c for pickled hams. Lard unchanged at 15¾@16c for steam; 16¾@18¾ for kettle rendered; sales of 800 tierces September at 15¾c. Butter firm at 20@35c for Ohio; 36@40c for western reserve. Cheese firm at 8@15¾c. Freights at Liverpool unsettled. Flour by sail 5s 6d; wheat 7d and by steam 6s 9d@7s.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—Flour dull; family $5.35@5.50. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.00 @1.12 for red; white dull at $1.20@1.25. Corn dull at 78@80c. Oats active; sales 16,000 bush; 39@39½c, the latter rate for choice white. Rye dull at 75@80c. Barley a shade lower; prime full sold at $1.25, spring $1.05@1.10. Tobacco in good demand; sales 162 hhds. Whiskey receipts light. Whisky irregular; sales at 89@ 90c. Mess pork dull at 23@23.25 no sales. Lard in better demand; sales 200 tierces at 15c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 12¾c and sides 14½@14¾c. Bacon in moderate demand; shoulders 14¾; sides 16@16¾c for clear rib and 17¾ @17¾c for clear, the outside rates for first packed. Sugar cured hams 26@24¾c. Butter dull, 25@30c supply better. Eggs 20@21c. Cheese unchanged. Clover seed dull, and prices lower and unsettled; sales at 8½@9c per lb; the quality is good. No change in grocery or drug line. Gold 114¾ bid. Gold, 113¾ buying. Exchange firm, par buying.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull at $4.50@5.30 for spring extras; Wheat fairly active at $1.01¾@1.02 for No 2 in store; $1.02@1.03¾ seller last half September, closing same at the inside: this afternoon firmer at $1.03¾ seller September, closing at 03¾@¾c higher, closing at 02¾@03c for No 2; this afternoon steady. Oats quiet at ¼@¾c lower, closing at 35@35¾c. Rye firmer, closing at 65c for No 2. Barley active and 1@1½c lower, closing at $1.07¾ for No 2. Highwines dull at 81½c for wood bound. Provisions dull. Mess pork firm for future and easier for present delivery. Lard at 13@13½c. Receipts for the past 24 hours—20,000 bbls flour; 51,000 bush wheat; 63,265 bush corn; 37,400 bush oats; 4282 bush rye; 68,915 bush barley; 6763 hogs. Shipments—3195 bbls flour; 10,800 bush wheat; 6979 bush corn; 5011 bush oats; 700 bush rye; 5133 bush barley; 5728 head hogs. Freights dull and weak.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Beeves received to-day 2,670, nearly half of which were Texan and the balance generally poor. Trade was slow and many were unsold: Texans brought 9@10c; poor Illinois 12@14c; best 16c, with no choice animals offering. Sheep not plenty, but go slowly; 3,000 were received to-day; prices vary from 4 to 6¾c; lambs sell at 6@8c. Hogs a few at 6¼c; sales of 250 at State 6¼@ 6½c; 1 car load of thin 57 lb at 7¼c; 1 car of Canada 109 lb at 6¼c; 1 car Indiana 84 lb at 6¼c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,200; sales at 9¼@10c for live and 12@12¾c for dressed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Hogs more active and 10@15c lower at $5.50@5.75 for fair to coarse heavy. Cattle more active at $4.75@7.00 for good stockers to good fat steers.

ST LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Cattle quiet at 1¾@7¾c for choice. Hogs firm, 8¼@9¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 15.—Flour more active and advanced 25c on city mills; western superfine $4.45@5.50; extra $5.30@6.15. Wheat higher for western and medium Southern; western: red winter $1.27@1.30. Corn strong; western white 98@99c; yellow western 98@97c. Rye easier at 65@66c. Mess pork quiet at $20.50@20.00. Bacon is in good demand; rib sides 17¼@17¾c; clear rib 18c; shoulders 15¾c; hams 25@25½c. Lard quiet at 19¼c. Whiskey quiet at 91c with no sales.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.—Bagging unchanged at 28@29c. Cotton firm at 18c. Grain and Flour unchanged. Provisions have declined. Mess Pork $20. Bacon 14¼@15¾c. Bulk meats 12¼@13¾c. Lard firm at 18@18½c. Hams 20@24c. Whisky: raw 88@89c; stock light and demand good. Sales of Tobacco today 104 hhds at $4@5.75 for common frosted to good sound lugs and $7@7.25 for low to good leaf.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—Petroleum excited and very irregular; crude 16c; refined, sales for delivery on the 20th at 29¾c, for the rest of the month 29¾c, and for October 24¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, western yellow $1.30@1.32. Corn dull, yellow western 90@95c. Oats firm, western 53c. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey dull, western 90@ 91c for wood and iron.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Trade continues active, in fact business was never better, and a complication of causes has brought about a healthy state of trade. In a word, stocks sold well up to the production as a general thing, and the market was consequently buoyant. Atlantic steerings A and H, and Pacific A and H advanced ¾c as anticipated yesterday.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—Cotton firmer; receipts of 167 and exports of 117 bales. Flour dull and drooping. Corn market bare. Oats quiet at 39@40c. Hay firm at $20@24. Bran firm at 90c. Provisions dull. Pork nominal at $28. Lard unchanged. Shoulders 15¼c; sides 16½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.03¾ for No 1 and $1.10 for No 2. Oats steady at 36c for No 2. Corn dull at 67c for rejected. Rye nominal. Barley steady at 90c for No 2.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—Wheat in fair demand and 3@4c better; No 1 red at $1.20; No 2 do $1.18. Corn steady; No 1 mixed 73c. Oats is held at 46c and 45c bid. Petroleum—crude at $9.60; refined 28¾@29c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Tobacco weak. 7¾@10c common to medium dark leaf. Cotton dull at 18@19c. Hemp dull at $1.20@1.30 undressed. Bagging steady 29¾@30c. Highwines steady at 86c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, September 15.—4 cars ore, Zug & Co; 7 do, McKnight & Co; 6 do Speer & Vernor; 1 do do, R A Clark; 35 bbl bbls' bolts, 20 pkgs sugar, Arbuckles & Co; 4 bxs paper, Bradley & Co; 1 bbl bbls apples, Campbell & B; 2 casks p ash, J H Campbell; 4 bxs chalk, Stoner & Co; 20 bbls fish, Kirkpatrick & Co; 50 bbls e oil, G Reuben Jr; 220 bbl bbls, Geo Fahrney & Co; 1 bx 4 goods, J Horne & Co; 1 bbl sugar, Bruce & Co; 1 bbl C A Wormcastle; 222 sks barley, P Dorr & Son; 1 bbl do, Campbell, A & Co; 1 bag 4 butter, 13 pails do, 11 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 15 sks wheat, W sks mill feed, 25 bushels hay, J & W Fairman; 2 bbls apples, Brueggeman & O'B; 39 bxs cheese, S Swart & Co; 2 bxs apples, S Duvall; 9 sks flax seed, G Milliken; 15 sks wheat, 20 do oats, Rose & R; 146 pcs pipe, Jarvis, H & Co; 72 bbls oats, McManus & A; 320 o bbls, C A Wormcastle; 320 do, B D Moore; 1 bdls steel, Park, Bro & Co; 6 cans ore, Dunsberger, Sib & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 15.—49 sks seed, A Kirk Hartzell & Co; 38 sacks do, A A Martin; 100 tierces lams, E H Myers & Co; 100 bbls flour, Watt & Co; 50 tcs lard, Rees Owens; 300 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car feed, Schmaker & Co; 50 bbls b wines, Little & H; 30 do apples, W H Graff & Co; 25 do apples, 3 do onions, H Rea Jr; 20 barrels of apples, Brueggeman & C B; 1 bbl apples, J A Graff; 10 sacks do, Voigt M & Co; 10 bbls, 40 sks flour, Richer & W; 25 sacks L J Blanchard; 16 bdls forks, P H Langhman; 21 sks oats, Wentworth & D; 30 bdls spokes, Kaler & W; 1 drum toh, Arbuckles & Co; 28 bbls flour, Shepard & D; 10 box brooms, W M Gorman; 4 bbls, 1 hhd whiskey, J B Roth; 2 bdls apples, H Riddle; 17 bdls paper, Godfry & C.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, September 15.—320 sks oats, Duff & Son; 163 do wheat, D Wallace; 39 do barley, S C Farrer; 34 do wheat, McHenry & H; 35 do barley, Wentworth & D; 30 bdls apples

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Let no one fail to see the Florence sewing machine in operation to-day at the Fair.

For Sale.—A good paying route on a morning paper. Apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Shirts at 75 cents and upwards may be obtained at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

Each of the celebrated Florence Sewing Machines is furnished with a complete set of tools without charge.

Assault and Battery.—Andrew Rapp made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging E. J. Miller with assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

The Florence Sewing Machine is the best now before the public. Every purchaser is fully instructed, and every machine fully warranted and kept in perfect order.

Forty kid gloves, Party Fans, Linen Goods and general trimmings and ladies' furnishing goods at most reasonable prices, at W. W. Wardell's fashionable retail trimming house, No. 81 St. Clair street.

Committed.—"Neely" Burns, who was arrested on the fair ground for picking a lady's pocket, on account of which we published yesterday morning, was committed to jail yesterday for a hearing.

Strangers visiting the city during the week of the Fair are invited to call and examine our large and well assorted stock of *Choice Family Groceries*, which we are offering at the lowest cash prices. John A. Renshaw, corner Liberty and Ninth street.

Wanted.—Five good canvassers for Allegheny county, for the "Photographic Family Record," a fine engraving 20x24 inches in size with ten oval spaces for photographs of parents and children, or near and dear friends. The best selling work ever published. Call on or address Amos Stevens, 119 Wood st.

The Inquest.—The Coroner's jury in the case of James Savage, who was found dead in West Pittsburgh some days since, will assemble on Saturday and conclude the investigation. The jury visited the scene of the tragedy since, and a *post mortem* examination made by Dr. Roberts, the result of which will be decided to the jury.

Visitors to the Fair will find at W. W. Moorhead's fashionable trimming house, No. 81 Market street, a splendid assortment of seasonable goods, which cannot fail to prove highly satisfactory. The largest stock of ladies' furnishing goods at the most reasonable prices will be found at this well-known house.

Visitors to the Fair interested in real estate matters, whether to buy or sell, should by all means call at the Real Estate Agency of Croft & Phillips, opposite the Postoffice, and procure a copy of the *Pittsburgh Real Estate Register*, which contains valuable information for them. It will cost nothing to call and procure one. Remember it is free to all who will call for it, or will be sent by mail to any address. "CROFT & PHILLIPS." tf

Assaulted a Lady.—William Sonder was charged before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, yesterday, with assault and battery on oath of John Rehn. The prosecutor alleges that the accused came to his prosecutor's house during his absence and assaulted and insulted upon his wife, Mrs. Rehn, taking hold of her and shaking her rudely. A warrant was issued for Sonder.

Court Suits.—Elizabeth Weber made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging Lawman with assault and battery. George was arrested and taken before the Justice who held him to bail for court. He then made information charging Mrs. Weber with assault alleging that she made an assault upon him with an axe. A warrant was issued for Mrs. Weber.

Will Bounce.—Frank Munday was charged, before Justice Heisel, yesterday, on oath of his wife, Bridget, with assault and battery. She alleges that he struck her with his fist and pulled her hair.

Fire.—At the same time and place, made information charging her husband, Charles Craig, with assault and battery, alleging that he struck her in the face with a stick without cause or provocation. Warrants were issued for the arrest of these alleged wife beaters.

Explosion.—An explosion occurred at a house on Robinson street, near Federal, Allegheny, yesterday, which assault and battered it to some extent. It appears that some repairs were being made on the house, and one gas pipe in the parlor had been removed, and the hole left open and the room being closed up, it was not noticed by any one. In the morning a married couple went into the parlor, and striking a match, which ignited the gas, and the explosion followed. The young man was severely burned, the ball door was blown open and the plastering was torn from the ceiling.

A subscription of French born citizens and friends of humanity at Pittsburgh, irrespective of nationality, in favor of the French wounded, widows and orphans of the war, is opened at the following places:

SUBSCRIPTION COMMITTEE.

Antoy Dannois, Union Depot Hotel; T. Jeanin, No. 3 8th street; N. Gautrone, corner of Grant street and Liberty; Jacob Keller, Grant street, Allegheny; Jacob Keller, Co., Smithfield street; Edward Ossenon, Diamond alley; Jacob Keller, Jr., Federal street, Allegheny; Henrie Schweitzer, No. 59 9th street, East Birmingham; D. Voltz, No. 215 Penn street; Joseph Bonn, No. 56 Wylie street. All are respectfully invited to contribute.

Grier's Popular Encyclopedia continues to come to us regularly. It has progressed now nearly to the end of the letter N, and is generally very accurately and satisfactory in its definitions and explanations. In these war times when so many places of which few of us have ever been in daily attaining great importance in all eyes, it is very desirable to have some book of reference which will tell us what we want to learn about them, and what about the men who are prominent in the war, and it would be hard if not impossible to find any other book which could fill this want so completely as does Grier's, a copy of which already in its unfinished condition contains interesting articles upon Napoleon, the Rhine, Metz, Nancy, McMahon, Bazaines, etc., etc.

From the east of Messrs. Bruggeman & O'Brien, wholesale produce and commission merchants, at No. 239 Liberty street, our reporter received a basket of pears which were not only a heavy stock of green apples, sweet potatoes, May and June butter, lard, honey, cheese, green peas, timothy seed, flour, &c., &c. Such a large and varied stock of this kind of produce is being daily replenished by consignments from various parts of the country, and the firm are known as one of the most energetic and quite successful in driving their native trade. Those in the country who have produce to sell cannot find a more efficient agent, and those in the city wishing to purchase will find them attentive to all orders, and will a large and varied stock for sale.

Persons acquainted with the general run of various manufactures will be struck with the superior points of the Florence sewing machine for which Messrs. Heckert and McKain are the agents for the state south of the Allegheny river, at the agents for its sale in this city.

It has the best quilting guided.

It has the best tension.

It runs light and quiet.

It can be easily managed by a child.

It can be run backwards or forwards.

It is exceedingly simple in its family, from the *heaviest to the lightest fabric.*

Its motions are all positive; there are no springs, cams or other devices, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

Eloped.

Miss Mary Yonkell, a young lady of about seventeen years of age, daughter of Mr. Samuel Yonkell, of Johnstown, Pa., left home without the consent of her parents on Wednesday morning. A telegram was received at the Mayor's Office stating she was stopping at the fast and requesting that she be arrested. She was supposed to have come to this city in the train which left Johnstown at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. The dispatch was received too late to watch the arrival of that train, and the girl was not arrested. It was thought she was coming here to meet a young man to whom she was engaged.

Real Estate Sales by A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Mrs. A. W. Black's property at Roseburg Station, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Take the 3 o'clock train, at Federal street.

Also on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, three one-story lots on the late Sterrit property at Sharpsville.

Also on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Wotherspoon's house and half-acre lot, Allegheny.

Also on Wednesday next, three beautiful building lots on Freemont street, Second Ward, Allegheny.

See Advertisement on last column.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Board of Directors.

At an election held at the rooms of the Park Place Homestead Association, on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., the following officers were elected as a Board of Directors to act for the present year: President—D. P. Corwin. Vice President—John B. Stewart. Secretary—C. C. Cole. Treasurer—R. G. Walker. Directors—Messrs. I. Marshall, Thos. H. Morgan, Jos. F. Hodge, Wm. J. Early, Wm. B. Corey, Wm. L. Buettler, J. H. Miller, O. C. Bowman, Wm. B. Edgerton, J. N. Hall, W. N. Pickard, A. G. Cassebeury.

The books are now open for subscription at the office of the Secretary, 104 Sixth street, (John St. Clair,) and all those wishing to take stock can do so at any time between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. The next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., at 7:30 P. M. C. C. COLE, Secretary.

Park Property for Sale.

One double brick house about forty by forty feet square. Stone and brick walls through the centre in place of standing walls, substantially built, twelve rooms and finished stick, hot and cold water in four rooms. Bath room. Walnut finish around water closet and washstand, stationary tubs, cess pool drainage in the yard and hydrant and three hydrants on the place. Stable and yard with all proper drainage to the main sewer. Rear valley paved with brick. Front and rear yards. Lot one hundred and seventy-nine feet. Payments to run two years.

Three frame houses adjoining same, of six rooms each and finished stick, bath room, hot and cold water in three rooms. Rents for $25 and all could be made to rent for $30 per month. Front and back gas through the whole house, cellar included, which is always free from gas. Only a small cash payment required. Terms of payments for the whole property. Inquire of C. H. Love, 59 Fourth avenue.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

The Attendance Yesterday Very Large—This the Last Day—The Fair a Great Success Pecuniarily and Otherwise—Notes on the Exhibitions in the Various Departments.

Yesterday Iron City Park, where is in progress the great Inter-State Fair, was visited by perhaps over five thousand people. Vehicles of all shapes, sizes and styles by the hundreds drove in and out all day long, and the grounds presented a very lively and attractive appearance. The managers looked the very picture of gladness for the pecuniary success of the Fair was placed beyond all doubt by the receipts of yesterday.

THE JUDGES

Got through their labors yesterday, and will to-day present their awards, and in due time the premiums and diplomas of honor will be distributed.

THE RACE COURSE.

This afternoon will present a lively appearance, as exhibitions of speed on the part of a number of fine horses will be made for the several purses offered for the trotting. The course will be wet down and rolled previous to the trial, so as to be put in good condition.

THE MENAGERIE

Pulled up stakes and left for Swickleyville last night. It was a very good show, only it took up too much ground in the centre of the race course. Much more room for vehicles will be afforded to-day in the absence of the great beat.

THE EXHIBITORS

Express much satisfaction with the Fair, as they have been afforded a grand opportunity of showing their wares, their arts, inventions, manufactures and works of art before tens of thousands of people. They unanimously agree that the surprise in the number assembled on the field has been amply rewarded. We continue to-day our notes on the things to be seen on the grounds:

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES

In every well ordered domestic establishment are Duryea's celebrated Corn Starch for the table and the Satin Gloss Starch for laundry purposes. These two articles have become a question entitled to the highest measure of praise. In every instance where either of them has been exhibited the article has received the medal, and in many cases an additional diploma for excellence. These medals are on exhibition at the stand in connection of the Starch, and can be examined by all who wish to know how a great article has been recognized. The fact that Messrs. Duryea have such confidence in their wares to distribute gratuitously sample packages, is an additional evidence of incontestible superiority. Over 15,000 of these packages have been given away and the practice is still pursued. Each package contains enough for once used always used, has been the result with either kinds of the Starch. The stand at the Fair is presided over by a lady who is in attendance, and a *post mortem* examination made by Dr. Roberts, the result of which will be decided to the jury.

THE FIRM

Is exhibited at the stand of Messrs. John R. Herron & Co., in the shape of a beautiful ornamental parlor and sitting room stove, designated as the "Argand." This is really one of the most beautiful left Johnstown at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. The dispatch was received too late to watch the arrival of that train, and the girl was not arrested. It was thought she was coming here to meet a young man to whom she was engaged.

PITTSBURGH ENTERPRISE

Is exhibited at the stand of Messrs. John R. Herron & Co., in the shape of a beautiful ornamental parlor and sitting room stove, designated as the "Argand." This is really one of the most beautiful left Johnstown at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. The dispatch was received too late to watch the arrival of that train, and the girl was not arrested. It was thought she was coming here to meet a young man to whom she was engaged.

SKILL AND INVENTION

Is exhibited at the same time and place, made information charging her husband, Charles Craig, with assault and battery, alleging that he struck her in the face with a stick without cause or provocation. Warrants were issued for the arrest of these alleged wife beaters.

THE "ARGAND"

Is the name of a newly patented cooking stove, which is on exhibition in Hardware Hall, situated on the corner of Fifth avenue and Stevenson & Co. It is a piece of mechanism which attracts the eye among a hundred other manufactures of a similar character, and never engages the attention. The "Model" does not belie its name in practice, for it has been found a model anywhere used. So much enthusiastic housekeepers are we fortunate in the possession of it as a cooking apparatus. The chief excellencies of the "Model" are that when its merits are understood and tried with a boiler for heating water; it may be used with any kind of a reservoir or without any at all; it has also Mitchell's patent oven attachment which completes the outfit of a first class stove.

In every respect the "Model" is really a model stove, and visitors to the Fair who have not had a sufficient opportunity to examine it, should avail themselves of the invitation of Messrs. Mitchell, Stevenson & Co. and call at 191 Liberty street, where they can see an endless assortment of some of the best stoves ever manufactured.

CARSON & CO'S. AT ES IN FAVOR.

People who patronize the Fair are apt to experience considerable need of refreshment, for no matter how inviting a cooling drink be spread before the occular organs, it will never appease the physical appetite. Yesterday especially the visitors were so hot and the heat rather oppressive, visitors to Iron City Park required some pleasant fluid to allay their thirst and found it at the stand of took Carson & Co's ales, which were supplied at almost every stand, and which, besides being agreeable to the palate, gave strength and cheerfulness to the consumers. Everybody seemed to be in a happy mood—a circumstance for which Carson & Co's ales are purely responsible. They are the best brewed. Every first-class saloon can supply them.

AN OMISSION.

In describing yesterday the fine assortment of agricultural implements on exhibition at the Fair by our friend Mr. W. W. Knox, the prince among dealers in these articles, we neglected to mention the Plow Sulky, which is one of the most important of the collection. The "Etna" possesses two signal advantages over all others, viz: The Lever Self-Raising and "Raking" machine are combined. It is so constructed that by the movement of any easy working lever, the plow can be raised from the ground without reversing the motion of the gearing, and without destroying the simplicity of the machine. Nothing can be easier than to raise or lower the plow to any depth, or to throw it entirely out of gear, placing at the will of the operator such a speed as may be best adapted to the nature of the ground. By simply reversing the lever, the plow is thrown